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but by no means the rule. 3. Between children of the same parents resemblances are frequent, but mostly only during youth. 4. The resemblances between parents and children are most noticeable in the youth of both. 5. Here and there very striking resemblances to very remote ancestors occur.

A. F. C.

L'imitation dans l'Art. FÉLIX REGNAULT. Rev. Sci., 4e série, Tome X (1898), pp. 335-336.

Art has all along its history been prone rather to imitation than to invention—the former is easier. Relics of imitation and repetition are to be found in the symmetries of classic art and architecture.

Studien zur deutschen Weidmannssprache. PAUL LEMBKE. Ztschr. f. den deutschen Unterr., XII. Jahrg. (1898), S. 233-277.

A valuable discussion of the vocabulary of the German "hunter's dialect," with appropriate consideration of such words (*hetzen*, *Luder*, *naseweis*, *unbändig*, *Wildfang*, *Hundejunge*, *Hundsbube*, *wittern*, *stöbern*, etc.) and phrases (*durch die' Lappen gehen*, *auf den Strich gehen*, etc.) which have passed into the literary language of the day, the student-language or other clannish forms of speech among the various social classes. It is interesting to note the influence of the "hunt" in a Mecklenburg dialect, where, e. g., the carouse after the hunt is called *Najagd*; a dance is *Klapperjagd*; distinguished people are *Hochwild*; *de lütt Jagd* ("little hunt") = when a player has many small trump cards; of an old maid they say *ut de jagdboren Johren is se rut* ("she's past her hunting time"). Many hunting proverbs are also noted.

A. F. C.

L'Éducation Rationnelle de la Volonté, DR. PAUL ÉMILE LÉVY. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1898. pp. 231.

The thesis of this work is contained in the first sentence of the opening chapter. "We propose to show that it is possible to preserve our moral and physical being from many afflictions, and if any evil comes to one or the other to draw from our own nature relief or cure." The book is divided into two parts. (1), theoretical; (2), practical. The fundamental psychological law upon which the theory of autosuggestion is based is the fact that every thought is the beginning of action. The will acts more effectually when it acts unconsciously, or without effort, that is as a result of suggestion. Suggestion is of two kinds: suggestion from without, and autosuggestion; but there is no essential difference between these.

Many ailments of the body as well as of the mind are habits. Moral hygiene consists in the fixation in the organism of healthy physical and mental habits.

In the second part of the book many cases are given in detail of the cure by autosuggestion of emotional troubles, of habits, of functional disorders of circulation and digestion. While, according to Dr. Lévy, psychotherapy does not claim to be all there is of therapy, there are cases in which nothing can take its place, there are other cases in which it acts better than any other curative agent. And in all cases it is useful.

G. E. PARTRIDGE.

Moderne Nervosität und ihre Vererbung, von CH. FÉRÉ. Arzt am Bicêtre. Durch Dr. Hubert Schnitzer, Berlin.

The book is chiefly a discussion of heredity as affected by nervous diseases. Féré asserts himself a follower of Darwin and an opponent of the Weismann theory of the continuity of the germ substance. His

position is that the conditions of life affect the individual organism, and exert an important modifying influence on the protoplasm.

The influence of heredity is far from being limited to psychic diseases. It extends also to the most organic and functional diseases of the nervous system, and, further, every nervous disease is connected with an anatomical change.

Interesting chapters dealing with degeneracy and hereditary asymmetry are given.

The book is especially valuable as a guide to the literature of the subject, a very large list of authors being cited.

The translator has done his work well. The lucid style of the French author is well maintained throughout in the translation.

NORMAN TRIPLETT.

Le Subconscient chez les Artistes, les Savants et les Écrivains, par le DOCTEUR CHABANEIX, médecin de la marine. Preface de M. le Docteur Regis. Paris, 1897. pp. 124.

In this preface Dr. Regis defines the "Subconscious" as the peculiar state between sleeping and waking; between the conscious and the unconscious.

It is this state that Dr. Chabaneix has studied in the cases of a number of authors, artists and scientists. Noting the frequency among such men of somnambulism, neuropathy, hallucinations, etc., the author was desirous of determining whether they were particularly subject to "subconscious" dreams, and if so, what part the subconscious played in their works. He gives the experience of Mozart, Goethe, Heine, Voltaire, Schopenhauer, Wagner, Tolstoi, and many other equally famous men, both historic and contemporary.

He shows that the subconscious appears with great frequency among men of talent and genius, and in the case of many it figures in their productions to a remarkable degree.

Dr. Regis says the study brings to light one of the psychologic conditions under which the great works of the human mind are produced. It establishes also that the personality of men of talent and genius so diversely interpreted, is more often due to nervous erethism than to mental derangement, and that the great creators are often lost in their subconscious abstraction.

The work contains a bibliography of some seventy titles; also a table of the authors cited.

The Use of Color in the Verse of the English Romantic Poets, by ALICE EDWARDS PRATT. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1898. pp. 118.

This work is a thesis for the doctor's degree in the Department of English of Chicago University. The author presents an exhaustive study of the use of color by the seventeen principal English poets from Langland to Keats. The study includes the entire product of each poet considered, except Thomson; and the results have been catalogued and classified. The classification is made in two ways: According to color groups; and according to distribution among fields of interest. The tables and charts give a graphic representation of the subject. The work furnishes some suggestive material for the psychologist.

W. S. S.

Leitfaden der physiologischen Psychologie in 15 Vorlesungen. Von TH. ZIEHEN. 4te Aufl. Jena, G. Fischer, 1898. pp. 5, 263.

Professor Ziehen's *Leitfaden*, published in 1891, is well known to American students of psychology in the translation of Messrs. Beyer and Van Liew (2d ed., 1895). It is with this, in the absence of the 3d